THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1799. [Vol. VII.—No. 1012

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

January 29, 1799.

SALT.

1600 Bushels of coarse and fine Salt,

AND

500 Bushels of Corn,

Just received, and for Sale, by

CATLETT & MEEKS.

October 7.

POTTERY.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the Public, that they have entered into partnership in the POTTING BUSINESS, under the firm of PLUM & HUGHES, at the Pottery formerly occupied by PIERCY & FISHER. They solicit the custom of the store keepers and inhabitants of Alexandria, as well as country dealers, and assures them that every exertion will be used on their part to merit their favours.

LEWIS W. PLUM,
THO'S HUGHES.

October 8.

Abel Willis

Has just received, and has for Sale,

At his Grocery Store, lower end of Prince-Street,

A Quantity of

Fresh Bloom Raisins,

In boxes.

October 8.

Four tons of Patent Shot

And a general

Assortment of Groceries,

(As usual)

FOR SALE BY

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

October 8.

Orange & Lemon Juice.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Georgia, and for Sale, at Mr. Jacob Shuck's, Duke-Street,

Several Casks of genuine

Orange and Lemon Juice,

OF THIS YEAR'S FRUIT,

And a Quantity of

Orange Peeling.

Alexandria, October 8.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a Negro Man, named LEWIS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, and brighter than the common run of Negroes. He is very handy at coopering, and indeed with any kind of tools. He has a mild look and sly laugh. His clothing is unknown. I will give the above reward to any one who will deliver him to me, in Alexandria, and all reasonable charges paid for bringing him home.

BRYAN HAMPSON.

September 30, 1799. 3t.

To Rent

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

a convenient two-story frame

Dwelling-House, Kitchen,

&c. adjoining Mr. M'Clean's bake-house.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1799.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.

June 15. R. T. HOOE.

Cottom & Stewart

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Book store, Royal-street, next door to Mr. M'Knight's tavern,

English & German ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1800,

With a handsome

Assortment of Books,

Consisting of Divinity, Physic, Surgery, History, Miscellany, Novels and Romances, Plays, Farces, Song-Books, &c.

And for the use of Schools,

A number of Classics, Bibles and Testaments, Universal, London, National, Dilworth's and Webster's Spelling-Books, Ashe's Grammar, American Tutor's Assistant, Primers, &c.

Also,

Writing and letter paper, quills, ink-powder, medium and foolscap ledgers and journals, day, invoice, cash and letter blank books, parchments, pasteboards, inkstands, and a fashionable assortment of Paper Hangings.

October 8. 3

George-Town Ferry, Oct. 4, 1799.

CAME to this Ferry, Yesterday, a suspicious looking Negro Man, who, I am informed, had a handsome Horse, with a Saddle and Bridle, tied in the woods. On pursuing the fellow (who made his escape by running off) a Horse, of the following description, was found, viz. a bright bay, about 14½ hands high, with one white hind foot, a star in his forehead, a small snip on the end of his nose, and a small piece has been taken off his tail, which is not yet quite well. He appears never to have been shod. The fellow, I am since informed, calls himself PETER FLEMMON, the property of John Berton, of Cumberland county, Virginia. The said Negro was some time past condemned in Alexandria, for horse-stealing; from which he was reprieved. The owner of the above horse may have him by proving property and paying charges, on applying at the above Ferry.

CLEM. SEWALL.

Cheap Travelling.

ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

LADIES and gentlemen are conveyed from the city of Baltimore to George-Town for 2½ dollars, and to Alexandria, for the reduced price of 3 dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage, &c. Apply at No. 3, Light-street.

The proprietors of the expedition line of stages, are induced to offer the above terms to the public in return for the generous encouragement which they have received.

They have been enabled to make an estimate of the expence attending this arduous undertaking, and feel much pleasure in assuring their friends, that if the same share of the public confidence is continued which they have hitherto experienced, they will not slacken in their exertions to make this line not only the cheapest and most expeditious, but (by their continued careful selection of drivers and horses) the safest and in every other particular the most agreeable mode of conveyance.

The public's grateful servants,

JAMES BRYDEN, and
JOHN H. BARNEY & CO.

The above line of stages leave the Fountain Inn, No. 3, Light-street, every day in the week, and arrive the same evening at the Washington Hotel, Alexandria.

The coaches for Philadelphia every day, Mondays excepted, fare as usual.

October 4.

FOR SALE,

30 Pipes and 40 Qr. Casks Red Port Wine,

Of the vintage of '96 and '97, imported in the ship Pomona, Capt. Waters, direct from Oporto. JAMES WILSON.

Joseph Riddle and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

FALL GOODS,

in the Fanny, Captain Woodhouse, from London.

Also, 500 dozen BEST LONDON PORTER and BROWN STOUT.

September 6.

FALL GOODS.

We have received by the Fanny, Captain Woodhouse, just arrived from London, a very General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which we offer for sale on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

Who have to rent, for one, or a term of years,

An Excellent Wharf,

with three good Ware-Houses thereon—a very convenient two story Brick House, on the corner of Princess and Union streets, to which there is a good garden and every necessary out-house—Also, several smaller Houses in different situations.

October 6. 3w

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine cloths and cassimeres	Sheetings
Coatings	Doulasses,
Halfthicks	Calicoes
Featnaughts	Shauls
Flannels	Thick sets & corduroys
Plains	Stuffs of all kinds
Kerseys	Nails and Window Glass
German and British osnaburgs	

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

Ricketts & Newton

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

On moderate terms,

1 Bale of Hessians,
2 Bales German Osnaburgs,
1 Case Belfield Sheetings,
1 Case German Bedticks of a superior quality,
21 Kegs powdered Pearl Barley,
1 Hogshead Roll Brimstone, and

A handsome assortment of

FRANKLIN STOVES;

ALSO,

6 & 10 Plate Stoves,

Fitted up complete.

October 6.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadelphia Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;
Cognac, French and Spanish Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogsheads;
Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;
Scotch Barley of a superior quality;
Alum;
Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allspice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in casks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;
WhiteChapel Needles assorted:
Brass Cabinet Wares;
A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Slides, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe-blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

John Duffey,

Has just received a Quantity of

TORTOISE SHELL,

and has now ready FOR SALE, a General Assortment of

Shell, Horn & Ivory Combs,

WHIPS, CANES, & BRUSHES,

by wholesale and retail—at usual at the most reduced prices.

October 21

JUST RECEIVED

Per the schooner Porcupine, and offered FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartshorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molasses

Also per the schr. Polly, from Massachusetts,

A Case of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.

8th Month 7.

FOR SALE,

The Lease for Six Years, or to be Rented

A Store and Bake-House,

IN Queen Street, in a capital stand for business. The oven is large, the store convenient, and there is an excellent yard. Enquire at the printing office of the Columbian Mirror, or that of the Times.

Sept. 19.

Jacob Hoffman,

Has received by the Apollo, via Baltimore, part of his

FALL GOODS,

among which are

CLOTHS, Coatings,	KERSEYS,
Swansdowns,	Halfthicks,
Flannels,	Kendal Cottons,
Calicoes,	Striped and Rose Blankets,
Drab & mixed Plaines,	Welch Plaines, &c.

He expects the remainder of his Fall assortment by the first vessel from Liverpool to this port.

Sept. 26.

Will be offered at public sale at Fauquier Court house on the 15th day of October next,

THREE-FOURTH PARTS OF A

MERCHANT MILL & SAW MILL situate on Carter's Run, about 8 miles from the Court-house—also a tract of LAND on Piney Ridge, containing about 700 acres.—This land lies about two miles from the mill and is covered with pine timber. For further particulars enquire of Col. Pickett, who will shew the premises to any person desirous of purchasing.

RICHARD M. SCOTT.

Bush Hill, 14th Sept. 1799. 2aw tf.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watson, situate on the intersection of Prince and Pitt streets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and extending ninety four feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-House and Lot in Georgetown, on the main street and in the most eligible situation for business—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, and adjoining Sidelin Hill.

Four thousand eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fishing creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. These lands are generally good, as I am informed. I will sell them for ready cash, upon credit, or exchange them for lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the Federal city.

R. T. HOOE.

June 30.

NOTICE.

THE Alexandria Races will commence on Thursday the 24th of October.—The first day's purse will be considerable, and we have every reason to expect the second day's will be a handsome purse. The particulars will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

October 3.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, and the Alexandria JOCKEY CLUB in particular, that they have entered into a resolution not to permit any more Races to be run upon the CURRO, near this town, or upon their lands elsewhere, unless the arrearages of rent are first discharged, and new contracts previously entered into.

C. ALEXANDER,
R. CONWAY.

Alexandria, October 2.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the Castor and Pollux, arrived at Baltimore, from Hamburg.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Since some degree of liberty has been restored in France to the public writers, to the denunciators, and to the alarmists, we are told the most frightful truths of the atrocious conduct of the armies and commissaries in Italy. For example—At the evacuation of the Neapolitan state, the most barbarous and nameless cruelties were exercised upon the women; and old men were, in various places, cast into the flames, or massacred, to the number of between 3 and 500. The verified excesses upon this occasion, surpassed all those with which some other divisions of the Italian army had before polluted themselves. The savage and ferocious banditti even murdered some of their own officers who attempted to restrain them. Such was the reward which the inhabitants have received for their assistance or neutrality, which enabled these *brigands* to take possession of the country, who have proved themselves as merciless after their defeats as after their victories. They have left behind them, however, a detestation of the republic and French connexion, which not the lapse of ages will wear away.—Their dishonor is published throughout France, and contributes to the debasement and contempt, into which every thing belonging to the republic is progressively and rapidly falling.

Sir Sidney Smith must have felt a peculiar pleasure, independently of that arising from the opportunity of assisting the allies, and defeating the enemies of his country, in having been placed in immediate opposition to the great hero of France, and tearing from his brow the laurels which he had so proudly worn.—There is indeed so much activity and enterprize in the character of Sir Sidney, that he seemed a fit match for Buonaparte, with, however, the additional advantage of supporting a good cause.

The embargo in France on Swedish vessels, is confirmed by the report of several neutrals from thence, some of whom even assert that the ambassador had quitted Paris.

AUGUST 6.

All the arrangements for the secret expedition are at length formed, and some of the troops have already begun to embark. The whole of the regiments intended for this service are expected to be assembled by Thursday, and in the course of the next week it is tho't the Hotilia will proceed to its destination.

Owing to the secret treaty, concluded three years ago between the Margrave of Baden and the French, the generals of infantry, the hereditary prince of Baden and prince Charles of Baden have been dismissed from the Russian service,

Letters from Stockholm dated July 12, state as follows:—"On account of the depredations which Swedish merchants have, contrary to the law of nations, suffered, and with which they are still threatened, the king of Sweden has determined to take such measures as shall in future protect the trading vessels of his kingdom, in the north sea: and he has accordingly resolved to fit out convoys that shall accompany those vessels as far as Cape Finisterre. These convoys will begin to sail in August from Marstrand. The king has, in conjunction with the court of Denmark, adopted measures by which the north will be in a short time freed from privateers of every kind. The ministers of the respective courts have been ordered to notify this circumstance to the court of Great Britain; and to the states of Holland.

A gentleman who has within these few days arrived from Emden says, that there were not at the time of his departure more than 4000 French troops in Holland, who were mostly troops of the conscription, and in the most deplorable condition.—The people were in general well disposed towards the English. The account of camps having been formed for the purpose of defence is untrue, though it is probable, that they would ere this be established.—It is a curious fact, that the very strong fortress of Bergen-op Zoom was left quite defenceless; the guns were dismounted, and no troops in the place. Williamstadt is nearly in the same situation.

If any distinction is to be made in the political sentiments of the Dutch, it is, that the people of the Northern provinces are more democratical than those of the other parts of Holland.

On Thursday the long depending cause between the master and journeymen shoemakers of New-Castle, for conspiracy, came to issue at the assizes there; forty-nine of the journeymen were indicted; of this number two had absconded, and the remaining forty-seven stood trial.—Out of twenty-one witnesses for the prosecution, only two were called, and one examined; when, it appearing to the judge that the conspiracy was of an alarming nature and extent, he recommended to the jury to find, twenty-two of the defendants guilty, who are to be under recognizance for their good behaviour, and if ever they should combine, or associate, for the purpose of raising their wages, that they were to be sent to the court of king's bench, to receive sentence for their illegal conduct.

HAGUE, AUGUST 6.

Our army is preparing to take the field since the advices of a speedy hostile invasion of our republic multiply every day. Towards the latter end of this month, about 20,000 of our national guards will be organized, and then occupy those places which our regulars must quit for the frontiers. Our minister at war has already made a contract for 4000 artillery horses.

The note which our minister Schimmelpennink, at Paris, has sent to the French minister for foreign affairs, respecting the calumnies of intrigues against this state has been read with approbation by our government; and it is hoped that the French government will join with ours to prevent a new revolution, which is dreaded from a jacobinical faction, a faction that was overcome on the 12th of June last year.

According to accounts from Amsterdam, the price of coffee has risen very much.

ROVEREDO, JULY 31.

Mantua is in the hands of the Imperial army. The violent fire directed upon the horn works having forced the French to abandon them with 26 pieces of cannon, and all the batteries of the place being destroyed, the French commandant desired to capitulate. On this account, lieutenant colonel count Orlandini went into the city, and on the 28th in the evening, the capitulation was drawn up and signed. The articles are not yet known, but so much has transpired, that the garrison, from the non commissioned officer to the private, shall return to France, pledging themselves not to serve till exchanged.—The officers are to remain prisoners at Gratz, for three months, and may be exchanged on demand.

The garrison of Mantua consisted of 9000 men, 5000 of whom only were fit for service. Mantua had provisions for twenty months. The loss of the imperial troops, during the siege, does not exceed 200 men. General Dombrowski commanded in the citadel.

The army in Piedmont will be divided into two corps. Field marshal Suwarrow leaves a sufficient number of troops before Tortona, to continue the siege, and marches with the rest of the army against the Genoese, in three columns: the principal one is directing its march against Tortona.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Leghorn, dated July 5.

"Ever since the 23d instant, the Austrians directed a terrible fire upon Mantua. The out works were carried by storm, and a Russian captain with his men, were the first who arrived, swimming, at the horn works before Porta Ceresa. The French were no longer able to hold out on the batteries del The, on account of the bombs, grenadoes, & quails, and the capitulation was concluded. The whole siege costs us no more than 230 men in killed and wounded. The booty is immense: besides a prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition, the French had carried all their spoil, after the battle of Verona, into this fortress, which they considered as impregnable. The brave general Kray will not long remain inactive, but lead his army of 35,000 men to another destination. The fall of Mantua and Alessandria, the siege of which required upwards of 45,000 men, will now enable Suwarrow to penetrate farther with his whole force. The siege of Tortona needs but 6000 men.

"The fall of Mantua has been celebrated here by the ringing of bells and discharge of artillery. The commandant of Mantua is said to have been allowed to take with him three waggons.

The rumor that Tortona has likewise surrendered, needs confirmation.

AUGSBURG, AUGUST 2.

The rumors of the conspiracy in Thurgovia, having for its object to collect all the discontented in the whole country, and to fall on the archduke's rear, is totally void of foundation. Count Lehrbach is gone from Ulm to the archduke Charles's head quarters.

The Russian cavalry, now marching through Bavaria, will, it is said, be stationed on the Neckar and Mayne, as the archduke has no occasion for it in Switzerland. On the 3d instant the first division will arrive here, and the elector of Bavaria, with the prince of Wirtemberg, will come to reside here for several days. The former continues to levy a great number of troops in Bavaria, where his army is to be increased to 30,000 men. A contingent of 10,000 Bavarians is soon expected to be furnished.

They talk even of a marriage between the electoral prince Bavaro-Palatine, and a Russian grand duchess.

Baron Salis Marshlin is now raising a regiment in the Grison country, 2000 men strong, which is to be in British pay.

Lord Bentinck, the English commissioner, with the imperial army of Italy, is very active and beloved. He is very often with field marshal Suwarrow.

Massena respects very strictly the neutrality of the duchy of Neuschatel; and whenever the Prussian governor Bellville makes the least complaint, the French general gives immediate redress.

AUGUST 4.

Yesterday morning the duke of Wurtemburg arrived here, and at noon the first division of the third Russian auxilary army also arrived, and filed off through our broad street, 24 men deep. They are all civil fine men, satisfied with every thing. The number of spectators was immence, and their martial appearance, dress, and behavior, corresponds exactly with what has been mentioned from all those places through which they passed.

All the strangers of distinction now here dine with the Russian generals, at the table of his highness the elector of Treves.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1.

OF THE FLEETS.

We hear that the arrival at Salem brings news that the French, Spanish and English fleets had passed Ferrol, the latter one day after the others. Ferrol is at the Southerly and Westerly entrance of the bay of Biscay and three or four days sail from Brest

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 7.

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman of this city, now in Amsterdam, dated 6th August, received by the Castor and Pollux.

"The unfortunate conquest of Holland by the French, has entirely ruined the country. The deluded inhabitants are deprived of their trade, which was the great source of their riches, and have been compelled to pay in the way of contributions, upwards of 25 per cent. of their capitals. The French are detested here and in every place where they have been. The emperor of Russia and king of England, it is said, meditate an attack on this country; if so, their armies will probably meet with little opposition. The country is declared to be in danger, and the young men from 18 to 25, are called on to defend it in case of need—but very few are inclined to obey the summons. Money is scarcer than ever known—interest from 8 to 9 per cent.

"You will have heard before you can receive this of the change in the French directory. At first it made no noise in France; but since, the ex-party has been troublesome, and it is still doubtful whether they will not be able to recover the reins of government. The finances of that country are in the worst possible condition, and their armies are beaten in every quarter. The last Italian mail brought intelligence of Mantua having surrendered to general Kray—the garrison, consisting of about 8000 men, are prisoners of war. Alessandria in Italy, has also surrendered to the combined powers. The Austrians and Russians fight bravely, and the French contend every inch of ground with them, but their troops are badly clothed, badly paid, and badly disciplined. I begin to think the nation of France will not be at peace, internally, for 50 years to come.

"If our commissioners were now here, they probably would be able to make good terms with France; but in this event I fear we shall again have the English on our backs. Their cruisers in Europe begin to be troublesome to our ships—they have taken several bound to Emden, particularly some that had letters for and were consigned to Dutch houses."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to another in this city, dated September 6.

"The government of this place have issued an edict prohibiting the payment of all debts contracted anterior to the 7th year of the republic. Therefore under this existing circumstance, those who hold debts on the administration about that time, need not in my opinion, cherish the most distant idea of recovering pay ment."

☞ *The following* COMMUNICATION *is extracted from the New-Jersey Federalist, a valuable paper published in Trenton.*

CONSOLATION TO JACOBINS.

When a whole class of people is under distress, humanity requires the benevolent to afford relief. "To feel for another's woe," is a sentiment, which hath in all ages received the universal applause of the philanthropic. The Jacobins, the distressed Jacobins, (woeful is the tale) are assailed latterly on all sides with calamities in this life, without any prospect of happiness in the next. Nelson, who feared the Supreme Being, but who doth not fear the French, destroyed *without mercy*, the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, and thereby exposed Buonaparte, the favorite son of the Jacobins, to more than Egyptian plagues. This was the beginning of the days of lamentations to the democratic race. Peace since that day hath forsook their bosoms. Not a Jacobin in the Union would believe the news of this disaster, until the hand of Nelson, to the official paper, had proved the fact. The French army hath been driven out of Naples, and the *real* republican government instituted by the French at Naples hath been demolished, and the ancient Neapolitan government, which protects property and religion, *hath* been reinstated. This expulsion of a *real* republican army, and this overthrow of a *real* republican government, have given deep distress to the Jacobins. Paleness of face, trembling of the knees, and anguish of mind, have continually prevailed among them since that rueful event. But, half the tale hath not yet been told. Hard is the task to relate the distress of the afflicted! Suwarrow, a hardy veteran, who hath risen up in defence of government and of religion, hath come from the north to the south, hath entered the plains of Italy, and hath yelled like a tiger against the Jacobins. Suwarrow hath taken Milan, and hath put Moreau, the last and the only hope of the democratic class, into great difficulties. To have the greatest leader, in whom the highest confidence is placed, brought by the northern hordes into nearly the situation of Burgoyne, cannot but give the most poignant grief to every Jacobinic breast. The danger of losing a most beloved son, is sufficient to rend the heart of the most stoical Jacobin. Was affliction ever equal to this? The pains of the body, a firm man may endure; but who can bear a wounded spirit? If Nelson, Vincent, and Truxton destroy or capture the navy of France, she cannot send a fleet into America. If Suwarrow and Charles destroy the armies of France, and demolish the monster of the French *Pentarchy*, France cannot send an army into America. If France should not send to the assistance of the Jacobins, a fleet and army into America, the oppressed Jacobins, (may liberty and equality help them) will not be able to compel by fraternal embraces from the federalists, repeated and immense requisitions of money, provisions, cloths, houses, and lands; they will not be able, by national institute, to set up a *real* republic, and to hold offices, civil and military, and to exercise anarchy—they will not be able to raise insurrections, to celebrate fetes, to sell church-glebes, and all other the lands of the Union; to riot in idleness on the labour of the industrious, and on the spoils of the rich, and to keep brocaded mistresses; they will not be able to abolish the christian religion, to establish decades, and to practise atheism; and lastly, what will be more grievous to them than all other evils, they will not be able to dismiss the congress that way-ward body, and to call a President, that stubborn old man

The Jacobins had this long list of atchievements and a terrestrial happiness in view—and to be deprived in a short time of this beautifying prospect, is a grievance which no jacobin can bear. This disappointment wrings the Jacobins to their very souls. (*if they have any.*) but modern philosophism says they have none, therefore it wrings them to their very hearts. The writings of the Jacobins under their extreme execrations, have become universal, and every where visible to all federalists. And every federalist, who has the bowels of mercy, cannot but commiserate the mourning democratic tribe in their sorrow. The last painful object (which the writer shall mention) to all democratic gentry, and especially to all democratic demagogues, who would stop the wheels of the American government, will be the American navy, when it is completed, and the American army, when the regiments are filled. The American navy and army is the last drop of bitterness, which can be cast to a Jacobin into his cup of sorrow. An anarchical and atheistical Jacobin will, under imperious circumstances, find in a few years probably, his convenience in living under good government as orderly and demurely as a Connecticut yankee doth on a fast day. The misery of the Jacobins, beggars at present all description, and calls for alleviation to be afforded to them, not from bibles, but from the books of modern philosophism. In affording consolation to the distressed, the task of the writer becomes more easy, and his countenance begins to brighten with joy. To give comfort to those who are in affliction, is an agreeable duty to the benevolent mind; and the peculiar art in administering alleviation in every such case, is to adapt the remedy to the patient and to the disease. To relieve the Jacobins of great evils, and by a remedy peculiar to themselves, the first and most distressed of all Jacobins, for himself and for the whole class of them, doth before all people and nations, in the greatest bitterness of his and of their wrath, *denounce* Nelson, Vincent, Truxton, Charles and Suwarrow. It doth a Jacobin good to curse his enemy, when he cannot destroy him; this gives ease to his stomach; for a Jacobin is not by christian tenets restrained either from cursing his enemy, or if he hath him in his power, from destroying him. The declaration of maledictions affords to the Jacobin some comfort, and enables him to bear with some patience, the present pressure of imperious circumstances.

The next source of relief to jacobins, is a measure that they have used ever since the commencement of their name, and that they will use as long as their name continueth; which is neither more nor less, than continual misrepresentation, falsehood and lying in speech, writing, and printing against the good government of the United States, and against the good administration thereof. Some federalists, whose notions on politics are as distant from modern philosophism as the east is from the west, are of opinion, that jacobinical lying in print might be easily cured, by throwing the printer, with his types tied round his neck, into the river nearest to him, or by setting suitable fines upon him occasionally, to the amount of his *french pecuniary resources*; and they cannot see the reason why good government hath not adopted the measure; but as government hath not yet applied that remedy and as many presses are yet in the hands of the jacobins, they derive great satisfaction from the continual mendacity of their prints. The writer hath administered so much comfort to the jacobins, that he begins to deem himself as much entitled to their gratitude as they are to his benevolence. But if the resources of denunciation and of mendacity, do not afford complete solace to jacobins, there is still a remaining and last resort, which can put an end to all their grievances. Modern philosophism hath taught, that the only difference between a jacobin and his dog is, that the one wares clothes, and that the other goes without them; and hath also taught, that death is only "an everlasting sleep." On the principles of this doctrine, if a jacobin cannot, under the administration of good government, bear the social state, he may deliver himself from all social evils, by hanging himself like a dog; for if he cannot live under a real republican government, it is not very material to him, whether his "everlasting sleep" should begin now or twenty years hence. In cursing his enemies, and continual lying against the good government of the Union, and the good administration thereof, and hanging himself whenever he pleaseth, do not employ the whole time of a jacobin, and do not afford to a jacobin full consolation and perfect happiness, he must be both an unfeeling and an unreasonable jacobin such as no philanthropic federalist can in any respect be required to comfort and to satisfy. Therefore the writer here may conclude by saying, "Liberty, equality, fraternity, requisition, and *consolation*, in the present state of Europe and of America, to jacobins."

Alexandria, October 10.

Interments at New-York, for the 24 hours ending Friday noon, 4.

At Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon, 15.

A gentleman who has arrived in Philadelphia, confirms the account of Toussaint having taken the Mole; and informs, that the bite is so infested with Ragaud's barges that it is impossible for an unarmed vessel to escape. A Baltimore schooner has been plundered to the amount of 800 dollars.

Mantua and Alessandria having capitulated, the only strong places of consequence held by the French, in Italy, are Tortona and Coni.

We can as yet say nothing certain as to the part Prussia will take.

"*Have you learnt any thing of the combined and English fleets?*" is the question. The answer is, NO—nothing direct; but many hours cannot transpire before we do —*See Salem head.*

It is supposed the Combined fleet, after exciting some alarm in England, much speculation in Europe, and more ink shed every where, will take up its winter quarters at Brest, to furnish another article of accusation against the Ex. Directory, and its Ministers:—And another application of the worn out couplet;—

"The grand armadas of both France and Spain,
"Pass'd up the Gut, and then pass'd down again."

(Boston Pap.)

Citizen Talleyrand has attempted to make his escape from Paris; but has been prevented. Had he been successful, he would have pushed for the United States, as he certainly would have expected, from the services he boasts of having rendered them, to be cordially received by the government and people.

(Boston Pap)

ETYMOLOGY.

Among the numerous definitions which have been given to the name of the illustrious Russian General *Suwarrow*, the following interpretation is strenuously contended for: "*Sever* (says some) does indeed signify to *divide* or *separate*; but it also means to *destroy*; therefore *Suwarrow* or *Suwarroff*, or *Severoff*, does not mean, *See, war, ho!*—not *sirrah*, nor *swallow*, nor to *divide* or *disjoin*, nor to keep *disjoined*; but *Sever off*, means to *cut off*, a business in which this extraordinary man is an adept. (*G. U. S.*)

A Hamburgh paper of August 8, says, "The Barbary Powers, Tunis and Tripoli, have declared war against the Danes and Swedes." This is not official.

Robert Lindet declines the appointment to the department of Finance; but the Directory are endeavoring to press it upon him.

The Salem frigate was launched on the 31st ult. Numerous spectators were present at the scene—and every thing connected with the transaction, gave them the most perfect satisfaction.

The affiliated clubs of the great cities of France have again opened their sittings. Marseilles, Bourdeaux, & Rouen, again tremble under the axe of their ancient oppressors. The Jacobins have renewed their ancient method of procuring denunciations from the provinces. The administrators of a department in the South have drawn up an address, in which they accuse Barras and Sieyes of being sold to the coalition, charging the former with having delivered to the allies the fortresses of Piedmont and Italy, and the latter with being the author of a secret convention for giving a king to France, and with having received presents from the king of Prussia for that purpose. Whether or no these accusations be well founded, there will be found a number of people in France who will believe them, and the throne which one of our English papers has day after day been raising for king Barras, must at present appear to him to exist in his own columns.

[*London paper.*]

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 8.

From the papers which we had the good fortune to procure by the Castor & Pollux, from Hamburg, we have detailed a variety of matter, and among the mass, a judicious reader will find many articles of primary importance. The capture of the strong and considerable city of Alessandria, was the precursor of the surrender of Mantua; and the possession of both by the combined armies, must presage the total annihilation of the hopes of their enemies in Italy. Indeed from the letter of the war minister, published in this Gazette on Saturday, it is evident that they look upon their conquests in that quarter as untenable, and think only of acting on the defensive on the frontiers of old France and on the Rhine.

The internal situation of France is not less felicitous than her external prospects. Her various constitutions, her principles of representation, reared upon the cadaverous pile of thousands of her citizens, and cemented with the most generous, enthusiastic blood of the nation, are totally buried under the chaos of anarchy and confusion; and Jacobinism, that rank fungus of the body politic and the bane of the social compact, is upon the rubbish rearing its Gothic temples, where every director, not even Barras excepted, may find his name enrolled on its register of denunciation. Certainly this nation must have reached the acme of wickedness, where from the year 1, to the present day, every man intrusted with the affairs of the people, has proved himself a villain! Yet, with all their wickedness, we wish the people peace and happiness in their own borders.

Our Hamburg papers also state, that Russia has declared war against Spain This is an important article. Portugal is likewise on the eve of a rupture with her. In this dilemma, what will she do? What can she do? Britain and Germany are her natural enemies; and if she breaks with France, she is not sure of meeting a friend in either of the others; and the French may lay their fingers on the gold of Madrid, or should her fleets be gone to Brest, they may lay an embargo on them there. Should Spain hold with their ancient ally, her extensive Mediterranean coast is open to the ravages of the English, Russian and Turkish fleets, as well as of all the Barbary corsairs. In every view, this intelligence is momentous, and highly interesting to the mercantile as well as political world. Perhaps England has prompted Russia and Portugal to this measure, in order that while Spain is kept busy at home, they may effect an important stroke on her West India possessions.

Of Buonaparte we have nothing further. But since the Grand Vizier has left the capital, to chastise this presumptuous invader, Passawan Oglou, taking advantage of the absence of his master's forces, has again unfurled the standard of revolt, and joined by the active Kiote Mustapha, is hastening to anticipate Buonaparte in embracing the *nuns* of the seraglio.

Denmark and Sweden begin to feel a just sentiment of their rights, and have made the important declaration that they will protect their property on the ocean, —encomium on the measures of our government, beyond any thing we could say. France denounces vengeance, on this—but her impotent threats are not to be regarded now; and it is much to be lamented those two equitable and peaceful powers are not likewise a counterpoise to the naval powers of England and Russia. Were this the case, an armed neutrality might be formed, of which we might avail ourselves.

SALEM, OCTOBER 1.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

The brig Hind, captain Daniel Ropes, arrived here on Saturday last from Cadiz. On the passage he fell in with a vessel from Gibraltar, by which he received information of the arrival at that place of the ship Mount Vernon, capt. E. H. Derby, of this place: that capt. Derby passed the combined French and Spanish fleets on his passage: that a frigate and a sloop of war were sent after him, and that he outsailed the frigate and beat off the sloop of war: that afterwards, in the Straits' mouth, capt Derby was attacked by several privateers, which he beat off, and one of which struck to him, but he did not take the trouble to carry her in—In these rencounters captain Derby received no injury.

Captain Ropes was also informed by this vessel, that the combined fleet was off Ferrol on the evening of the 3d of August, and the British fleet in the same place the next morning—their distance about forty miles apart.

Public Vendue.

To-Morrow will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters

ONE Bale of superfine broadcloths and cassimers, one bale of blue coatings, one bale of plains and half thicks, four bales of sail cloth, one bale of anchor dowlass, eleven bales of osnaburgs, ticklenburgs, &c. damaged on board the brig Fanny, capt. Woodhouse, from London to Alexandria.

ALSO,

A Variety of Groceries,

A valuable

Collection of Books,

And a quantity of

Beef and Pork.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 10.

Sales at Auction.

On 7th day next, 12th inst. will be sold, at our Auction Room, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

11 Bales of white Kersey,

damaged on board the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouse, from London.

HEWES & MILLER.

October 10.

THE *subscribers have agreed that the* RACES MY BE RUN *at the time originally specified, upon their lands adjacent to the town of Alexandria.*

C. ALEXANDER,
R. CONWAY.

October 10, 1799.

N. B. Those that wish to take Booths will apply to GADSBY & RENO.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand, may hear of employment by enquiring of the Printer.

October 10.

THOMAS SIMMS
HAS FOR SALE,
A Quantity of
Excellent Potatoes,
ALSO,
Bloom Raisins
By the Box, and
Fresh Oranges.

October 10.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of the Leesburg Academy, notify that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons, who will undertake the Building, which is to be 63 feet in front, and 30 in width; to be of brick, and divided into two rooms and passage on each floor; the first floor to be elevated four feet from the surface; the first story 13 feet high, and the second 11. Proposals by letter, post paid, directed to the Commissioners at Leesburg, will be attended to.

THOMAS L. LEE,
WILSON C. SELDON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
THOMAS SIM,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN, } Com'rs

October 10, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

For the next Year,

ABOUT 100 ACRES of LAND, situated on the great road leading from Dumfries to Ashby's Gap, 14 miles from Dumfries, and about 18 from Fauquier Court-House, on Cedar Run, and possessing some excellent meadow ground. On it there are a house, 36 by 18 feet, with a cellar of the same size, having a fireplace in it, two good rooms on the first floor, 20 by 18 feet, formerly occupied as a store-room, and still possessing the furniture; another house, 26 by 18 feet, with a fireplace, 2 rooms above stairs, with a fireplace in one; a granary, 16 feet square, double studded, ceiled, and well floored above and below; a kitchen of the same size; a meat-house, 12 by 12; and stable, 20 by 16.—This is a most eligible stand, either for a store or tavern, it being situated in a neighbourhood of genteel and wealthy people. The premises may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from the said place.

JOHN T. FITZHUGH.

October 1, 1799.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Alexandria, a Negro Man, named MANCER, says he is the property of William Alcock, of Albemarle county, Virginia, and that he has been more than one year absent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Gaoler.

October 10.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Received by the Castor and Pollux, arrived at Baltimore, from Hamburg.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Since some degree of liberty has been restored in France to the public writers, to the denunciators, and to the alarmists, we are told the most frightful truths of the atrocious conduct of the armies and commissaries in Italy. For example—At the evacuation of the Neapolitan state, the most barbarous and nameless cruelties were exercised upon the women; and old men were, in various places, cast into the flames, or massacred, to the number of between 3 and 500. The verified excesses upon this occasion, surpassed all those with which some other divisions of the Italian army had before polluted themselves. The savage and ferocious banditti even murdered some of their own officers who attempted to restrain them. Such was the reward which the inhabitants have received for their assistance or neutrality, which enabled these *brigands* to take possession of the country, who have proved themselves as merciless after their defeats as after their victories. They have left behind them, however, a detestation of the republic and French connexion, which not the lapse of ages will wear away.—Their dishonor is published throughout France, and contributes to the debasement and contempt, into which every thing belonging to the republic is progressively and rapidly falling.

Sir Sidney Smith must have felt a peculiar pleasure, independently of that arising from the opportunity of assisting the allies, and defeating the enemies of his country, in having been placed in immediate opposition to the great hero of France, and tearing from his brow the laurels which he had so proudly worn.—There is indeed so much activity and enterprize in the character of Sir Sidney, that he seemed a fit match for Buonaparte, with, however, the additional advantage of supporting a good cause.

The embargo in France on Swedish vessels, is confirmed by the report of several neutrals from thence, some of whom even assert that the ambassador had quitted Paris.

AUGUST 6.

All the arrangements for the secret expedition are at length formed, and some of the troops have already begun to embark. The whole of the regiments intended for this service are expected to be assembled by Thursday, and in the course of the next week it is tho't the flotilla will proceed to its destination.

Owing to the secret treaty, concluded three years ago between the Margrave of Baden and the French, the generals of infantry, the hereditary prince of Baden and prince Charles of Baden have been dismissed from the Russian service,

Letters from Stockholm dated July 12, state as follows:—"On account of the depredations which Swedish merchants have, contrary to the law of nations, suffered, and with which they are still threatened, the king of Sweden has determined to take such measures as shall in future protect the trading vessels of his kingdom, in the north sea: and he has accordingly resolved to fit out convoys that shall accompany those vessels as far as Cape Finisterre. These convoys will begin to sail in August from Marstrand. The king has, in conjunction with the court of Denmark, adopted measures by which the north will be in a short time freed from privateers of every kind. The ministers of the respective courts have been ordered to notify this circumstance to the court of Great Britain; and to the states of Holland.

A gentleman who has within these few days arrived from Emden says, that there were not at the time of his departure more than 4000 French troops of the conscription, and in the most deplorable condition.—The people were in general well disposed towards the English. The account of camps having been formed for the purpose of defence is untrue, though it is probable that they would ere this be established.—It is a curious fact, that the very strong fortress of Bergen-op Zoom was left quite defenceless; the guns were dismounted, and no troops in the place. Williamstadt is nearly in the same situation.

If any distinction is to be made in the political sentiments of the Dutch, it is, that the people of the Northern provinces are more democratical than those of the other parts of Holland.

On Thursday the long depending cause between the master and journeymen shoemakers of New-Castle, for conspiracy, came to issue at the assizes there; forty-nine of the journeymen were indicted; of this number two had absconded, and the remaining forty-seven stood trial.—Out of twenty-one witnesses for the prosecution, only two were called, and one examined; when, it appearing to the judge that the conspiracy was of an alarming nature and extent, he recommended to the jury to find, twenty-two of the defendants guilty, who are to be under recognizance for their good behaviour, and if ever they should combine, or associate, for the purpose of raising their wages, that they were to be sent to the court of king's bench, to receive sentence for their illegal conduct.

HAGUE, AUGUST 6.

Our army is preparing to take the field since the advices of a speedy hostile invasion of our republic multiply every day. Towards the latter end of this month, about 20,000 of our national guards will be organized, and then occupy those places which our regulars must quit for the frontiers. Our minister at war has already made a contract for 4000 artillery horses.

The note which our minister Schimmelpennink, at Paris, has sent to the French minister for foreign affairs, respecting the calumnies of intrigues against this state has been read with approbation by our government; and it is hoped that the French government will join with ours to prevent a new revolution, which is dreaded from a jacobinical faction, a faction that was overcome on the 12th of June last year.

According to accounts from Amsterdam, the price of coffee has risen very much.

ROVEREDO, JULY 31.

Mantua is in the hands of the Imperial army. The violent fire directed upon the horn works having forced the French to abandon them with 26 pieces of cannon, and all the batteries of the place being destroyed, the French commandant desired to capitulate. On this account, lieutenant colonel count Orlandini went into the city, and on the 28th in the evening, the capitulation was drawn up and signed. The articles are not yet known, but so much has transpired, that the garrison, from the non commissioned officer to the private, shall return to France, pledging themselves not to serve till exchanged.—The officers are to remain prisoners at Gratz, for three months, and may be exchanged on demand.

The garrison of Mantua consisted of 9000 men, 5000 of whom only were fit for service. Mantua had provisions for twenty months. The loss of the imperial troops, during the siege, does not exceed 200 men. General Dombrowski commanded in the citadel.

The army in Piedmont will be divided into two corps. Field marshal Suwarrow leaves a sufficient number of troops before Tortona, to continue the siege, and marches with the rest of the army against the Genoese, in three columns: the principal one is directing its march against Tortona.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Leghorn, dated July 5.

"Ever since the 23d instant, the Austrians directed a terrible fire upon Mantua. The out works were carried by storm, and a Russian captain with his men, were the first who arrived, swimming, at the horn works before Porta Ceresa. The French were no longer able to hold out on the batteries del The, on account of the bombs, grenadoes, & quails, and the capitulation was concluded. The whole siege costs us no more than 230 men in killed and wounded. The booty is immense: besides a prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition, the French had carried all their spoil, after the battle of Verona, into this fortress, which they considered as impregnable. The brave general Kray will not long remain inactive, but lead his army of 35,000 men to another destination. The fall of Mantua and Alessandria, the siege of which required upwards of 45,000 men, will now enable Suwarrow to penetrate farther with his whole force. The siege of Tortona needs but 6000 men.

"The fall of Mantua has been celebrated here by the ringing of bells and discharge of artillery. The commandant of Mantua is said to have been allowed to take with him three waggons.

The rumor, that Tortona has likewise surrendered, needs confirmation.

AUGSBURG, AUGUST 2.

The rumors of the conspiracy in Thurgovia, having for its object to collect all the discontented in the whole country, and to fall on the archduke's rear, is totally void of foundation. Count Lehrbach is gone from Ulm to the archduke Charles's head quarters.

The Russian cavalry, now marching through Bavaria, will, it is said, be stationed on the Neckar and Mayne, as the archduke has no occasion for it in Switzerland. On the 3d instant the first division will arrive here, and the elector of Bavaria, with the prince of Wirtemberg, will come to reside here for several days. The former continues to levy a great number of troops in Bavaria, where his army is to be increased to 30,000 men. A contingent of 10,000 Bavarians is soon expected to be furnished.

They talk even of a marriage between the electoral prince Bavaro-Palatine, and a Russian grand duchess.

Baron Salis Marshlin is now raising a regiment in the Grison country, 2000 men strong, which is to be in British pay.

Lord Bentinck, the English commissioner, with the imperial army of Italy, is very active and beloved. He is very often with field marshal Suwarrow.

Massena respects very strictly the neutrality of the duchy of Neufchatel; and whenever the Prussian governor Beltville makes the least complaint, the French general gives immediate redress.

AUGUST 4.

Yesterday morning the duke of Wurtemburg arrived here, and at noon the first division of the third Russian auxilary army also arrived, and filed off through our broad street, 24 men deep. They are all civil fine men, satisfied with every thing. The number of spectators was immence, and their martial appearance, dress, and behavior, corresponds exactly with what has been mentioned from all those places through which they passed.

All the strangers of distinction now here dine with the Russian generals, at the table of his highness the elector of Treves.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1.

OF THE FLEETS.

☞ We hear that the arrival at Salem brings news that the French, Spanish and English fleets had passed Ferrol, the latter one day after the others. Ferrol is at the Southerly and Westerly entrance of the bay of Biscay and three or four days sail from Brest

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 7.

Extract from a letter writen by a gentleman of this city, now in Amsterdam, dated 6th August, received by the Castor and Pollux.

"The unfortunate conquest of Holland by the French, has entirely ruined the country. The deluded inhabitants are deprived of their trade, which was the great source of their riches, and have been compelled to pay in the way of contributions, upwards of 25 per cent. of their capitals. The French are detested here and in every place where they have been. The emperor of Russia and king of England, it is said, meditate an attack on this country; if so, their armies will probably meet with little opposition. The country is declared to be in danger, and the young men from 18 to 25, are called on to defend it in case of need—but very few are inclined to obey the summons. Money is scarcer than ever known—interest from 8 to 9 per cent.

"You will have heard before you can receive this of the change in the French directory. At first it made no noise in France; but since, the ex-party has been troublesome, and it is still doubtful whether they will not be able to recover the reins of government. The finances of that country are in the worst possible condition, and their armies are beaten in every quarter. The last Italian mail brought intelligence of Mantua having surrendered to general Kray—the garrison, consisting of about 8000 men, are prisoners of war. Alessandria in Italy, has also surrendered to the combined powers. The Austrians and Russians fight bravely, and the French contend every inch of ground with them, but their troops are badly clothed, badly paid, and badly disciplined. I begin to think the nation of France will not be at peace, internally, for 50 years to come.

"If our commissioners were now here, they probably would be able to make good terms with France; but in this event I fear we shall again have the English on our backs. Their cruisers in Europe begin to be troublesome to our ships—they have taken several bound to Emden, particularly some that had letters for and were consigned to Dutch houses."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to another in this city, dated September 6.

"The government of this place have issued an edict prohibiting the payment of all debts contracted anterior to the 7th year of the republic. Therefore under this existing circumstance, those who hold debts on the administration about that time, need not in my opinion, cherish the most distant idea of recovering payment."

☞ *The following* COMMUNICATION *is extracted from the New-Jersey Federalist, a valuable paper published in Trenton.*

CONSOLATION TO JACOBINS.

When a whole class of people is under distress, humanity requires the benevolent to afford relief. "To feel for another's woe," is a sentiment, which hath in all ages received the universal applause of the philanthropic. The Jacobins, the distressed Jacobins, (woeful is the tale) are assailed latterly on all sides with calamities in this life, without any prospect of happiness in the next. Nelson, who feared the Supreme Being, but who doth not fear the French, destroyed *without mercy*, the French fleet at the mouth of the Nile, and thereby exposed Buonaparte, the favorite son of the Jacobins, to more than Egyptian plagues. This was the beginning of the days of lamentations to the democratic race. Peace since that day hath forsook their bosoms. Not a Jacobin in the Union would believe the news of this disaster, until the hand of Nelson, to the official paper, had proved the fact. The French army hath been driven out of Naples, and the *real* republican government instituted by the French at Naples hath been demolished, and the ancient Neapolitan government, which protects property and religion, hath been reinstated. This expulsion of a *real* republican army, and this overthrow of a *real* republican government, have given deep distress to the Jacobins. Paleness of face, trembling of the knees, and anguish of mind, have continually prevailed among them since that rueful event. But, half the tale hath not yet been told. Hard is the task to relate the distress of the afflicted! Suwarrow, a hardy veteran, who hath risen up in defence of government and of religion, hath come from the north to the south, hath entered the plains of Italy, and hath yelled like a tiger against the Jacobins. Suwarrow hath taken Milan, and hath put Moreau, the last and the only hope of the democratic class, into great difficulties. To have the greatest leader, in whom the highest confidence is placed, brought by the northern hordes into nearly the situation of Burgoyne, cannot but give the most poignant grief to every Jacobinic breast. The danger of losing a most beloved son, is sufficient to rend the heart of the most stoical Jacobin. Was affliction ever equal to this? The pains of the body, a firm man may endure; but who can bear a wounded spirit? If Nelson, Vincent, and Truxton destroy or capture the navy of France, she cannot send a fleet into America. If Suwarrow and Charles destroy the armies of France, and demolish the monster of the French *Pentarchy*, France cannot send an army into America. If France should not send to the assistance of the Jacobins, a fleet and army into America, the oppressed Jacobins, (may liberty and equality help them) will not be able to compel by fraternal embraces from the federalists, repeated and immense requisitions of money, provisions, cloths, houses, and lands; they will not be able, by national institute, to set up a *real* republic, and to hold offices, civil and military, and to exercise anarchy—they will not be able to raise insurrections, to celebrate fetes, to sell church-glebes, and all other the lands of the Union; to riot in idleness on the labours of the industrious, and on the spoils of the rich, and to keep brocaded mistresses; they will not be able to abolish the christian religion, to establish decades, and to practise atheism; and lastly, what will be most grievous to them than all other evils, they will not be able to dismiss the congress that way-ward body, and to exile President, that stubborn old man

The Jacobins had this long list of atchievements and a terrestrial happiness in view—and to be deprived in a short time of this beautifying prospect, is a grievance which no Jacobin can bear. This disappointment wrings the Jacobins to their very souls, (*if they have any.*) but modern philosophism says they have none, therefore it wrings them to their very hearts. The writings of the Jacobins under their extreme execrations, have become universal, and every where visible to all federalists. And every federalist, who has the bowels of mercy, cannot but commiserate the mourning democratic tribe in their sorrow. The last painful object (which the writer shall mention) to all democratic gentry, and especially to all democratic demagogues, who would stop the wheels of the American government, will be the American navy, when it is completed, and the American army, when the regiments are filled. The American navy and army is the last drop of bitterness, which can be cast to a Jacobin into his cup of sorrow. An anarchical and atheistical Jacobin will, under imperious circumstances, find in a few years probably, his convenience in living under good government as orderly and demurely as a Connecticut yankee doth on a fast day. The misery of the Jacobins, beggars at present all description, and calls for alleviation to be afforded to them, not from bibles, but from the books of modern philosophism. In affording consolation to the distressed, the task of the writer becomes more easy, and his countenance begins to brighten with joy. To give comfort to those who are in affliction, is an agreeable duty to the benevolent mind; and the peculiar art in administering alleviation in every such case, is to adapt the remedy to the patient and to the disease. To relieve the Jacobins of great evils, and by a remedy peculiar to themselves, the first and most distressed of all Jacobins, for himself and for the whole class of them, doth before all people and nations, in the greatest bitterness of his and of their wrath, *denounce* Nelson, Vincent, Truxton, Charles and Suwarrow. It doth a Jacobin good to curse his enemy, when he cannot destroy him; this gives ease to his stomach; for a Jacobin is not by christian tenets restrained either from cursing his enemy, or if he hath him in his power, from destroying him. The declaration of maledictions affords to the Jacobin some comfort, and enables him to bear with some patience, the present pressure of imperious circumstances.

The next source of relief to jacobins, is a measure that they have used ever since the commencement of their name, and that they will use as long as their name continueth; which is neither more nor less, than continual misrepresentation, falsehood and lying in speech, writing, and printing against the good government of the United States, and against the good administration thereof. Some federalists, whose notions on politics are as distant from modern philosophism as the east is from the west, are of opinion, that jacobinical lying in print might be easily cured, by throwing the printer, with his types tied round his neck, into the river nearest to him, or by setting suitable fines upon him occasionally, to the amount of his *french pecuniary resources*; and they cannot see the reason why good government hath not adopted the measure; but as government hath not yet applied that remedy and as many presses are yet in the hands of the jacobins, they derive great satisfaction from the continual menacity of their prints. The writer hath administered so much comfort to the jacobins, that he begins to deem himself as much entitled to their gratitude as they are to his benevolence. But if the resources of denunciation and of mendacity, do not afford complete solace to jacobins, there is still a remaining and last resort, which can put an end to all their grievances. Modern philosophism hath taught, that the only difference between a jacobin and his dog is, that the one wares clothes, and that the other goes without them; and hath also taught, that death is only "an everlasting sleep." On the principles of this doctrine, if a jacobin cannot, under the administration of good government, bear the social state, he may deliver himself from all social evils, by hanging himself like a dog; for if he cannot live under a real republican government, it is not very material to him, whether his "everlasting sleep" should begin now or twenty years hence. In cursing his enemies, and continual lying against the good government of the Union, and the good administration thereof, and hanging himself whenever he pleaseth, do not employ the whole time of a jacobin, and do not afford to a jacobin full consolation and perfect happiness, he must be both an unusual and an unreasonable jacobin such as no philanthropic federalist can in any respect be required to comfort and to satisfy. Therefore the writer hereof may conclude by saying, "Liberty, equality, fraternity, requisition, and *consolation*, in the present state of Europe and of America, to jacobins."

Alexandria, October 10.

Interments at New-York, for the 24 hours ending Friday noon, 4.

At Philadelphia, for the 24 hours ending Saturday noon, 15.

A gentleman who has arrived in Philadelphia, confirms the account of Toussaint having taken the Mole; and informs, that the bite is so infested with Ragaud's barges that it is impossible for an unarmed vessel to escape. A Baltimore schooner has been plundered to the amount of 800 dollars.

Mantua and Alessandria having capitulated, the only strong places of consequence held by the French, in Italy, are Tortona and Coni.

We can as yet say nothing certain as to the part Prussia will take.

"*Have you learnt any thing of the combined and English fleets?*" is the question. The answer is, NO—nothing direct; but many hours cannot transpire before we do —*See Salem head.*

It is supposed the Combined fleet, after exciting some alarm in England, much speculation in Europe, and more ink shed every where, will take up its winter quarters at Brest, to furnish another article of accusation against the Ex. Directory, and its Ministers:—And another application of the worn out couplet;—

"The grand armada of both France and Spain,
"Pass'd up the Gut, and then pass'd down again."

(Boston Pap.)

Citizen Talleyrand has attempted to make his escape from Paris; but has been prevented. Had he been successful, he would have pushed for the United States, as he certainly would have expected, from the services he boasts of having rendered them, to be cordially received by the government and people.

(Boston Pap)

ETYMOLOGY.

Among the numerous definitions which have been given to the name of the illustrious Russian General *Suwarrow*, the following interpretation is strenuously contended for: "*Sever* (says some) does indeed signify to *divide* or *separate*; but it also means to *destroy*; therefore *Suwarrow* or *Suwarroff*, or *Severoff*, does not mean, *See, war, no!*—not *sirrah*, nor *swallow*, nor to *divide* or *disjoin*, nor to keep *disjoined*; but *Sever off*, means to *cut off*, a business in which this extraordinary man is an adept. (*G. U. S.*)

A Hamburgh paper of August 8, says, "The Barbary Powers, Tunis and Tripoli, have declared war against the Danes and Swedes." This is not official.

Robert Lindet declines the appointment to the department of Finance; but the Directory are endeavoring to press it upon him.

The Salem frigate was launched on the 31st ult. Numerous spectators were present at the scene—and every thing connected with the transaction, gave them the most perfect satisfaction.

The affiliated clubs of the great cities of France have again opened their sittings. Marseilles, Bourdeaux, & Rouen, again tremble under the axe of their ancient oppressors. The Jacobins have renewed their ancient method of procuring denunciations from the provinces. The administrators of a department in the South have drawn up an address, in which they accuse Barras and Sieyes of being sold to the coalition, charging the former with having delivered to the allies the fortresses of Piedmont and Italy, and the latter with being the author of a secret convention for giving a king to France, and with having received presents from the king of Prussia for that purpose. Whether or no these accusations be well founded, there will be found a number of people in France who will believe them, and the throne which one of our English papers has day after day been raising for king Barras, must at present appear to him to exist in his own columns.

[*London paper.*]

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 8.

From the papers which we had the good fortune to procure by the Castor & Pollux, from Hamburg, we have detailed a variety of matter, and among the mass, a judicious reader will find many articles of primary importance. The capture of the strong and considerable city of Alessandria, was the precursor of the surrender of Mantua; and the possession of both by the combined armies, must presage the total annihilation of the hopes of their enemies in Italy. Indeed from the letter of the war minister, published in this Gazette on Saturday, it is evident that they look upon their conquests in that quarter as untenable, and think only of acting on the defensive on the frontiers of old France and on the Rhine.

The internal situation of France is not less felicitous than her external prospects. Her various constitutions, her principles of representation, reared upon the cadaverous pile of thousands of her citizens, and cemented with the most generous, enthusiastic blood of the nation, are totally buried under the chaos of anarchy and confusion; and Jacobinism, that rank fungus of the body politic and the bane of the social compact, is upon the rubbish rearing its Gothic temples, where every director, not even Barras excepted, may find his name enrolled on its register of denunciation. Certainly this nation must have reached the acme of wickedness, where from the year 1, to the present day, every man intrusted with the affairs of the people, has proved himself a villain! Yet, with all their wickedness, we wish the people peace and happiness in their own borders.

Our Hamburg papers also state, that Russia has declared war against Spain This is an important article. Portugal is likewise on the eve of a rupture with her. In this dilemma, what will she do? What can she do? Britain and Germany are her natural enemies; and if she breaks with France, she is not sure of meeting a friend in either of the others; and the French may lay their fingers on the gold of Madrid, or should her fleets be gone to Brest, they may lay an embargo on them there. Should Spain hold with their ancient ally, her extensive Mediterranean coast is open to the ravages of the English, Russian and Turkish fleets, as well as of all the Barbary corsairs. In every view, this intelligence is momentous, and highly interesting to the mercantile as well as political world. Perhaps England has prompted Russia and Portugal to this measure, in order that while Spain is kept busy at home, they may effect an important stroke on her West India possessions.

Of Buonaparte we have nothing further. But since the Grand Vizier has left the capital, to chastise this presumptuous invader, Passawan Oglou, taking advantage of the absence of his master's forces, has again unfurled the standard of revolt, and joined by the active Kiole Mustapha, is hastening to anticipate Buonaparte in embracing the *nuns* of the seraglio.

Denmark and Sweden begin to feel a just sentiment of their rights, and have made the important declaration that they will protect their property on the ocean,—encomium on the measures of our government, beyond any thing we could say. France denounces vengeance; on this—but her impotent threats are not to be regarded now; and it is much to be lamented those two equitable and peaceful powers are not likewise a counterpoise to the naval powers of England and Russia. Were this the case, an armed neutrality might be formed, of which we might avail ourselves.

SALEM, OCTOBER 1.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

The brig Hind, captain Daniel Ropes, arrived here on Saturday last from Cadiz. On the passage he fell in with a vessel from Gibraltar, by which he received information of the arrival at that place of the ship Mount Vernon, capt. E. H. Derby, of this place: that capt. Derby passed the combined French and Spanish fleets on his passage: that a frigate and a sloop of war were sent after him, and that he outsailed the frigate and beat off the sloop of war: that afterwards, in the Straits' mouth, capt Derby was attacked by several privateers, which he beat off, and one of which struck to him, but he did not take the trouble to carry her in—In these rencounters captain Derby received no injury.

Captain Ropes was also informed, thro' the same channel, that a Boston schooner had sunk a privateer in the Straits, after having received an 18 pound shot from her, without material damage.

Captain Ropes was also informed by this vessel, that the combined fleet was off Ferrol on the evening of the 3d of August, and the British fleet in the same place the next morning—their distance about forty miles apart.

Public Vendue.

To-Morrow will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters

ONE Bale of superfine broadcloths and cassimers, one bale of blue coatings, one bale of plaids and half thicks, four bales of tail cloth, one bale of anchor dowlas, eleven bales of osnaburgs, ticklenburgs, &c. damaged on board the brig Fanny, capt. Woodhouse, from London to Alexandria.

ALSO,

A Variety of Groceries,

A valuable

Collection of Books,

And a quantity of

Beef and Pork.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 10.

Sales at Auction.

On 7th day next, 13th inst. will be sold, at our Auction Room, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

11 Bales of white Kersey,

damaged on board the brig Fanny, captain Woodhouse, from London.

HEWES & MILLER.

October 10.

THE *subscribers have agreed that the* RACES MY BE RUN *at the time originally specified, upon their lands adjacent to the town of Alexandria.*

C. ALEXANDER,
R. CONWAY.

October 10, 1799.

N. B. Those that wish to take Booths will apply to GADSBY & RENO.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand, may hear of employment by enquiring of the Printer.

October 10.

THOMAS SIMMS

HAS FOR SALE,

A Quantity of

Excellent Potatoes,

ALSO,

Bloom Raisins

By the Box, and

Fresh Oranges.

October 10.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of the Leesburg Academy, notify that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons, who will undertake the Building, which is to be 63 feet in front, and 30 in width; to be of brick, and divided into two rooms and passage on each floor; the first floor to be elevated four feet from the surface; the first story 13 feet high, and the second 11. Proposals by letter, post paid, directed to the Commissioners at Leesburg, will be attended to.

THOMAS L. LEE,
WILSON C. SELDON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
THOMAS SIM,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN,
} Com'rs

October 10, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

For the next Year,

ABOUT 100 ACRES of LAND, situated on the great road leading from Dumfries to Ashby's Gap, 14 miles from Dumfries, and about 18 from Fauquier Court-House, on Cedar Run, and possessing some excellent meadow ground. On it there are a house, 36 by 18 feet, with a cellar of the same size, having a fireplace in it, two good rooms on the first floor, 20 by 18 feet, formerly occupied as a store-room, and still possessing the furniture; another house, 16 by 18 feet, with a fireplace, 2 rooms above stairs, with a fireplace in one; a granary, 16 feet square, double studded, ceiled, and well floored above and below; a kitchen of the same size; a meat-house, 12 by 12; and stable, 20 by 16.—This is a most eligible stand, either for a store or tavern, it being situated in a neighbourhood of genteel and wealthy people. The premises may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from the said place.

JOHN T. FITZHUGH.

October 1, 1799.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the gaol of Alexandria, a Negro Man, named MANCER, says he is the property of William Alcock, of Albermarle county, Virginia, and that he has been more than one year absent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Gaoler.

October 10.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,
An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea — TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphia from Canton,
Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

For Sale.

A VERY valuable Lot of Ground on Royal between Prince and Duke Streets, fronting on Royal street 76 feet, and running back 118 feet to a 10 feet Alley.

HEWES & MILLER.

Who are authorised to let the STORE opposite them, now in the tenure of Samuel Craig, esq. As a stand for business, it is excelled by few in this town. Possession may be had early in October next.

August 15.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,
MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given to any person who will deliver me in Alexandria, a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Mary Grahame, who absconded from this place on the 25th of August last, he is tall and of a slender person, very black, with small and reddish colored lips. A reward of 5 dollars will be given for securing him in any jail, and giving information to

DAVID W. SCOTT.

Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1799.

RECEIVED
Via Philadelphia and New-York, and for Sale by the subscriber, viz.

4-4 Printed Calicoes,

5-4 do. Elegant Chintzes,
Printed Muslin Shawls,
Dimities and Ginghams,
5-4 Laboured & fringed Mohair Shawls,
6-4 do. do. do. do.
Printed Quintings,
White figured do.
London superfine Kersemeres,
do. do. Navy blue Cloth,
do. do. black do.
A few bales of Yorkshire narrow Cloths,
Silks, Checks, Manillas,
Elastic Stripes, Swansdowns,
Hosiery,
Silk and Twist,
Fancy Feathers, Glove Ties, &c.

M. SANDERSON.
32 Water Street, Baltimore.

N. B. A further supply daily expected into Baltimore.

Sept. 18. 6w.

LATELY RECEIVED,

1000 Pieces India Nankeens,
10 Chests of Hyson-Skin } Entitled to a Drawback,
20 Chests of Hyson
20 Do. Young Hyson
10 Do. Souchong
10 Do. Bohea } Teas of the latest importation & best qualities.
50 Barrels prime and mess beef,
50 Boxes brown Soap,
50 Boxes very excellent smoak'd herrings,
8 Four Pound Cannon, on carriages, complete, with round and bar shot, for dit.
Quantity of Plaister of Paris,
James River manufactured Tobacco, of the first quality,

For Sale, by
J. G. LADD.

October 2.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot,

Situated in Wales's alley, near the Brewhouse 40 feet by 39; being the corner of two alley, and so near the river, its situation for a boarding house or store, is exceeded by few, and rents at a nett yearly rent of 48l. For terms apply to

JOSIAH FAXON & Co.

ABEL WILLIS

Has just received, and has for Sale,
At his Store, at the lower end of Prince-Street, the following Articles, all of the first quality:

SUGARS,

Mould and dipt Candles,
Excellent Bacon Hams,
English Walnuts,
Cranberries,
Prunes,
Spanish Segars,
Fresh Limes,
Sherry Wine,
And a variety of other articles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

October 8.

Thomas Simms

RETURNS his thanks to the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, for the favours he has received, and informs them that he has just received, and has for sale, at his Grocery Store, lower end of Prince-street, near Union-street, the following Articles, all of the first quality, and at the lowest prices, for cash, by retail:

LOAF SUGAR,
Brown Sugars and Teas,
English Walnuts,
Cranberries,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Fresh limes by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Spanish Segars,
Excellent Bacon Hams, Middlings & Shoulders,
Prunes, soft shelled Almonds, & Raisins,
Rhode Island cheese,
Confectionaries, and
A variety of other articles in the

Grocery & Fruit Line.

N. B. He has several Rooms to rent in the Rear of his store, on Prince street,

October 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Being desirous to discharge his debts before he removes from this state,
OFFERS FOR SALE

The following Property,

TO WIT:

ALL the Land known by the name of Carr & Simp's Tract, lying to the southward of the Colchester road; on which are elegant improvements. Perhaps no lands in Virginia are possessed of more natural advantages. It is not more than one and a half mile from Alexandria. This land will be sold altogether. On the opposite side of the road, and to the northward thereof, there are about 190 acres belonging to the same tract, which I will sell by the acre, as I am not certain of the quantity. It would be most agreeable to the subscriber to sell the above at private sale.—Nine Hundred and Nine Pounds, Virginia Currency, must be paid down, and a liberal credit for the balance of the first tract, and the same in proportion for the last. An indisputable title will be given. I shall not comment on the great value of those lands, &c. as many do, because it is presumable no person, not acquainted with the premises, would purchase without viewing them. If no bargain is made before the 4th of November next, they will then be set up to the highest bidder, and the sale continued from day to day, until all are sold.

THOMAS WEST.

October 6.

Catlett and Meeks

Have just received, and offer for sale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—

8000 wt. best Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanish Indigo.
1st & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
Molasses in do.
Whiskey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanish Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' shoes

Together with a small quantity of BACON

July 25. tf

Joshua Riddle

Has just received and now offers for sale, at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerleymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do, stockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canisters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,
A Choice Collection of

FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson, Hyson Skin, &c.

July 18.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock of the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria" are hereby notified, that a further payment of Two and a half dollars on each share, is required to be made at their office in Alexandria, on or before Wednesday the first day of January. Reference to the following annexed extract from the law of incorporation of this company, will shew the necessity of a PUNCTUAL observance of this call.

By order of the President and Directors,
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1799.

Extract from the act of assembly of the State of Virginia Incorporating the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria."

"AND if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for, upon each share so held by him, her, or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the company; and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, payable upon such share or shares when the sums shall be called for by the President and Directors.

law

BALTIMORE AND ALEXANDRIA MAIL STAGES, AND ACCOMMODATION COACHEE.

FARE—THREE DOLLARS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are induced to lower the stage fare between Baltimore and Alexandria, not from any estimate of the expences, nor the consciousness of an over-charge; but having again discovered the undermining hand of opposition at work against them, are come to a determined resolution not to suffer their stages to be out-done, either in accommodation, cheapness, or expedition, by any other line whatever; and as for the careful selection of drivers and horses, the contract is cheerfully submitted to the respected patrons of the public's se faithful and obedient servants,

Wm. EVANS & CO.
JESSE SIMMS,
CHAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

N. B. The mail stage starts from the usual places at three, and the Accommodation Coache at 5 o'clock in the morning.

October 2.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty of informing the public that he has opened Store in King street, nearly opposite Mr. Jameson's, where he offers for sale the following

GOODS,

—VIZ.—
A handsome assortment of

IRISH LINEN

in 12 boxes, from ¼ of a dollar to 2 dollars per yard, be sold by the box or piece.

A box of Irish Cambric,

assorted.

Red and White Wines,

by the cask, dozen or gallon.

SPIRITS,

Rum, Brandy, Geneva and Whiskey.

GROCERIES,

Consisting of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Chocolate, Coffee, Cotton, Soap, Candles, coarse Shoes, &c.

All of which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms for good payments.

THOMAS CRUSE.

Alexandria, 24th Sept. 1799.

RECEIVED
Per schooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,
A consignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Hessians, Brown and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Linens, &c. &c. which will be sold ow for cash.

HEWES & MILLER.

Sept. 24.

I have for Sale,

A FARM, containing 170 acres. There are on the same a framed house, with two brick chimneys and four rooms below, a dairy, meat-house, kitchen, barn, and an excellent apple orchard, with other fruit trees. A quantity of good meadow may be made.

The above is a lease for two lives, paying a rent of 13 cwt. of Tobacco per year. If it is not sold, it will be rented, and may be entered upon the 1st day of January. It is about 7½ miles from Alexandria.

I have also for sale, in fee simple, 3 Lots of Land, containing from 10 to 30 acres each.—They are beautifully situated for country seats, being high and healthy, and command an extensive prospect of the Potomak. They are about 5½ miles from Alexandria.

Also, the time of an active black Boy, now 14 years old, who has to serve till he is 25.

W'm BUSHBY.

September 3.

FOR SALE BY

John Gardner Ladd,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogsheads and barrels, Coffee, Cotton, Molasses, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves—Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the latest importations in whole, half and quarter chests; Rum Brandies and Geneva in hogsheads and pipes; Beef, Pork, Shad and Herrings; Raven Duck, Gurrahs, Russia Sheetings, Oznaburgs, Cordage and Cables, Wrought Cut Nails, Bar-Iron, German Steel in tubs, dry white Lead, Stone Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass of various sizes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Brown Soap, Chocolate, Raisins, Printing & Wrapping Paper, Timothy and Clover Seed, Stone Lime, &c.

Alexandria, 1st Sept. 1799.

WE WISH TO LET

The House adjoining Adam Lynn's,

lately occupied by Bickly & Buckner.

W. HARTSHORNE & SON.

6 Month 19, 1799.

Worthy Attention.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

SQUARE No. 979, lying on the Eastern Branch, in the city of Washington, containing five large water Lots, within one Sq. of the Navy Yard of the United States:

Also, FIVE WATER LOTS, in Sq. South of Sq. 667, on the said Eastern Branch, situated between the Sugar House and the Entrance of said Branch.

This property is equal to any and superior to most of the Water Lots in the City of Washington, and is worthy the attention of persons wishing to possess property of this description.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber, and in his absence from town by Samuel Hanson of Samuel, of Georgetown.—Should the same not be disposed of previous to the 20th of October, on that day, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, they will be sold at Auction, at the Union Tavern, Georgetown; and a perfect title given by

ISAAC POLOCK.

Sept. 5, 1799.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A LOT in the town of Hillsborough (Loudoun County) containing one quarter of acre, with a two-story Stone DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, 34 feet by 20, two rooms and a passage seven feet wide on the first floor, two large rooms above and a convenient cellar underneath, a stone building adjoining the house 26 feet by 15, with a dining room in one end, a kitchen in the other, and a handsome portico before the door—Also, a clover lot of half an acre well inclosed with a post and rail fence; a stone stable thereon 20 by 15 feet with a room in one end for cutting straw, &c. All the buildings are new and well finished, situate in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from Keyes's Ferry to Alexandria and the city of Washington, which makes this property valuable either as a stand for a store or tavern. Any person inclined to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on or near the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN JANNEY.

Hillsborough, Sept. 30, 1799. c S. tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co.

A general Assortment of

SHOES,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herring, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE for Horses, adjacent to the Federal Spring. For particulars enquire at the office of the Mirror.

Sept. 21.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by the subscribers,
MANUFACTURED
James River Tobacco, of an excellent quality.

HEWES & MILLER.

August 15.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GIRD, Jun.